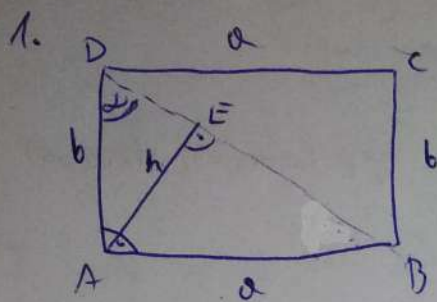


A)

[Pole trójkąta 3P]

z tw. Pitagorasa $|DB| = \sqrt{a^2 + b^2}$ $\triangle ABD \sim \triangle ADE$ (kuk)

$$\Rightarrow \frac{h}{a} = \frac{b}{|DB|} \quad \text{oraz} \quad \frac{|DE|}{b} = \frac{b}{|DB|}$$

$$\text{Stąd} \quad h = \frac{ab}{|DB|} = \frac{ab}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}}; \quad |DE| = \frac{b^2}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}}$$

$$P_{\triangle ADE} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot h \cdot |DE|$$

$$P_{\triangle ADE} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{ab}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}} \cdot \frac{b^2}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}} = \frac{ab^3}{2(a^2 + b^2)}$$

$$2. \quad (x+2)(mx^2 + 2mx - 3) = 0$$

$$x = -2 \vee \underbrace{mx^2 + 2mx - 3 = 0}_{=: f(x)}$$

Lubó -2 jest zawsze rozwiązaniem, niezależnie od parametru m.

I gdy $m=0$ to drugie równanie ma postać: $-3=0$ sprzeczność.II gdy $m \neq 0$

$$\text{II}_a \quad \begin{cases} m \neq 0 \\ \Delta = 0 \\ x_0 \neq -2 \end{cases}$$

$$\vee \quad \text{II}_b \quad \begin{cases} m \neq 0 \\ \Delta > 0 \\ f(-2) = 0 \end{cases}$$

od. II_a

$$\bullet \quad \Delta = 4m^2 + 12m$$

$$4m^2 + 12m = 0 \quad |:4$$

$$m(m+3) = 0$$

$$m = 0 \vee m = -3$$

$$m \in \{0, -3\}$$

$$\bullet \quad \frac{-2m}{2m} \neq -2$$

$$-1 \neq -2$$

tożsamość

$$\Rightarrow \text{II}_b: \underline{m = -3}$$

od II b)

$$4m^2 + 12m > 0 \quad | :4$$

$$m(m+3) > 0$$



$$m \in (-\infty, -3) \cup (0, +\infty)$$

$$4m - 4m - 3 = 0$$

$$-3 = 0$$

sprawdzić

\Rightarrow II b: sprawdzisz...

Ostatecznie: $m = -3$

3.

$$a=5, b=12, c=14$$

$$p = \frac{31}{2}$$

$$P_0 = \sqrt{\frac{31}{2} \cdot \left(\frac{31}{2} - 5\right) \cdot \left(\frac{31}{2} - 12\right) \cdot \left(\frac{31}{2} - 14\right)} =$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{31}{2} \cdot \frac{21}{2} \cdot \frac{7}{2} \cdot \frac{3}{2}} = \frac{1}{4} \sqrt{31 \cdot 3^3 \cdot 7^2} = \frac{21}{4} \sqrt{31}$$

$$R = \frac{abc}{4P_0} = \frac{5 \cdot 12 \cdot 14^2}{4 \cdot \frac{21}{4} \sqrt{31}} = \frac{120}{\sqrt{31}} = \frac{120\sqrt{31}}{31}$$

$$r = \frac{P_0}{p} = \frac{\frac{21\sqrt{31}}{4}}{\frac{31}{2}} = \frac{21\sqrt{31}}{31 \cdot 2} = \frac{21\sqrt{31}}{62}$$

największy kąt jest naprzeciw boku 14.

\geq tw sinusów

$$\frac{14}{\sin \gamma} = \frac{240\sqrt{31}}{31} \Rightarrow \sin \gamma = \frac{7 \cdot 31}{240\sqrt{31}} = \frac{7 \cdot 31\sqrt{31}}{120 \cdot 31} = \frac{7\sqrt{31}}{120}$$

4.

$\triangle ABC$ to $\triangle 30^\circ, 60^\circ, 90^\circ$ więc $|BC|=6, |AB|=3\sqrt{3} \Rightarrow r = \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{2}$

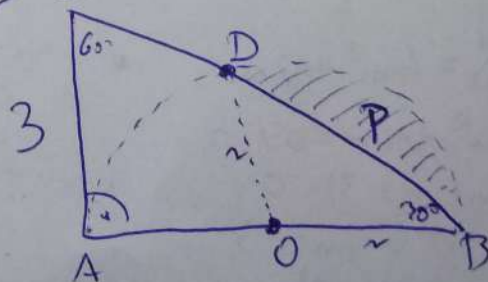
$\triangle BOD$ jest równoboczny $\Rightarrow \angle BOD = 30^\circ$

a więc $\angle BOD = 120^\circ$

$$P_{\omega}^{BOD} = \frac{120^\circ}{360^\circ} \cdot \pi \cdot \left(\frac{3\sqrt{3}}{2}\right)^2 = \frac{1}{3} \pi \cdot \frac{27}{4} = \frac{9}{4} \pi$$

$$P_{\triangle DOB} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{2} \cdot \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{2} \cdot \sin 120^\circ = \frac{27}{8} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = \frac{27\sqrt{3}}{16}$$

$$P = P_{\text{odc.}} = \frac{9}{4} \pi - \frac{27\sqrt{3}}{16} = \frac{9}{16} (4\pi - 3\sqrt{3})$$



B2. $(x+1)(mx^2+2mx-3)=0$

$x = -1 \vee \underbrace{mx^2+2mx-3}_{f(x)} = 0$

Linia -1 jest zawsze rozwiązaniem niezależnie od parametru m .

I gdy $m=0$ to $f(x)=0$ ma postać $-3=0$, sprzeczność

II. gdy $m \neq 0$

IIa $\begin{cases} m \neq 0 \\ \Delta = 0 \\ x_0 \neq -1 \end{cases}$

\vee IIb $\begin{cases} m \neq 0 \\ \Delta > 0 \\ f(-1) = 0 \end{cases}$

od IIa)

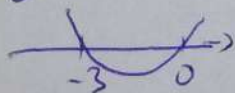
$\bullet \Delta = 4m^2 + 12m$
 $4m^2 + 12m = 0 \quad | :4$
 $m(m+3) = 0$
 $m = 0 \vee m = -3$
 $m \in \{-3, 0\}$

$\bullet \frac{-2m}{2m} \neq -1$
 $-1 \neq -1$
 sprzeczność

\Rightarrow IIa: sprzeczność

od IIb)

$\bullet 4m^2 + 12m > 0 \quad | :4$
 $m(m+3) > 0$



$m \in (-\infty, -3) \cup (0, +\infty)$

$\bullet m - 2m - 3 \neq 0$

$-m = 3$
 $m = -3$

\Rightarrow IIb: sprzeczność

Ostatecznie: Brak takiego parametru m .

4B, $a=6$, $b=8$, $c=11$ $p=\frac{25}{2}$

$$P_0 = \sqrt{\frac{25}{2} \cdot \left(\frac{25}{2} - 6\right) \left(\frac{25}{2} - 8\right) \left(\frac{25}{2} - 11\right)} =$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{25}{2} \cdot \frac{13}{2} \cdot \frac{9}{2} \cdot \frac{3}{2}} = \frac{1}{4} \sqrt{25 \cdot 9 \cdot 39} = \frac{15}{4} \sqrt{39}$$

$$R = \frac{abc}{4P_0} = \frac{6 \cdot 8 \cdot 11}{4 \cdot \frac{15}{4} \sqrt{39}} = \frac{528}{15 \sqrt{39}} = \frac{\overset{118}{528} \sqrt{39}}{15 \cdot \overset{13}{39}} = \underline{\underline{195}}$$

$$r = \frac{P_0}{p} = \frac{\frac{15}{4} \sqrt{39}}{\frac{25}{2}} = \frac{\overset{3}{\cancel{15}} \sqrt{39}}{\overset{5}{\cancel{25} \cdot 2}} = \underline{\underline{\frac{3\sqrt{39}}{10}}}$$

większy kąt jest naprzeciw boku 11

z tw. sinusów

$$\frac{11}{\sin \gamma} = \frac{352 \sqrt{39}}{195} \Rightarrow \sin \gamma = \frac{11 \cdot 195}{352 \sqrt{39}} = \frac{11 \cdot \overset{1}{\cancel{15}} \cdot \sqrt{39} \cdot \overset{15}{\cancel{15}}}{352 \cdot \overset{1}{\cancel{39}} \cdot \overset{1}{\cancel{39}}}$$

$$= \frac{\overset{1}{\cancel{11}} \sqrt{39} \cdot \overset{5}{\cancel{15}}}{\overset{32}{\cancel{352} \cdot \cancel{39}}} = \underline{\underline{\frac{5\sqrt{39}}{32}}}$$